

# THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT

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DAVID S. BARRY



David S. Barry, who has been appointed sergeant at arms of the United States senate, went to Washington from Michigan as a page in the senate, and afterward was employed as an amanuensis by various public men. Later he became a newspaper reporter and correspondent, and at the present time is correspondent for the Providence, R. I., Journal. He has been a member of the press gallery for 30 years.

## U. S. GUARDS BORDER

18,500 Troops Ready to Hurl Mexican Raiders Back.

Aviation Units Stationed Within Striking Distance—Angels Tell Attitude to Washington.

Washington, June 3.—With conditions in Mexico growing more disturbing and with apprehension increasing among the United States government as to the menacing aspect of affairs, the United States government is prepared for emergencies that might arise.

On the Mexican border today the United States has more than 18,500 troops within striking distance in case of trouble with Mexico or raids by Mexicans across the line. This force is divided into cavalry, 6,000; infantry, 8,500, and artillery, 4,000. Besides these there are three aviation units.

Word has been sent to Washington through confidential channels by Felipe Angeles, recently proclaimed provisional president of Mexico by the Villista forces, stating that the objects of his revolution are simply to restore the constitution of 1857 and to protect the lives and property of Mexicans and foreigners alike. "From spoliation at the hands of President Carranza and other forces, working for the downfall of the Mexican people."

General Angeles says that he hopes this communication will be placed in the hands of the officials of the United States, from whom he asks no favors at present. He expresses the hope that the time will come when Mexico will be restored to the confidence of the people of the United States at which time he will formally ask this government for recognition.

The town of Esperanza, located 525 kilometers south of Nogales on the main line of the Southern Pacific de Mexico, was attacked by Yaqui Indians, according to telegraphic information received here.

## BIG STRIKE IN VANCOUVER

Exemptions Are Made So That the City Will Not Be Tied Up Completely.

Vancouver, B. C., June 4.—A general strike of organized labor in Vancouver, in sympathy with the Winnipeg strike, effective at 11 a. m., was called at a mass meeting here.

Exemptions from the strike were made in the cases of firemen and police, bakers and bakery salesmen, milk wagon drivers, theater employees, hospital employees, laundries, hotels and restaurants, ten civic employees to act as grave diggers, six caretakers for the city waterworks, ice wagon for hospitals, hotel and restaurant delivery only.

## "RED ROSA'S" BODY IS FOUND

Woman Radical, Slain by Berlin Mob, Was Thrown into Landwehr Canal.

Berlin, June 4.—The body of Rosa Luxemburg, the radical socialist, who was killed by a mob early this year at the same time Dr. Karl Liebknecht was assassinated, has been found in the Landwehr canal. The body had held fast in the dike, preventing its recovery by divers.

## NATION'S POLICE HUNT "REDS" IN GREAT BOMB PLOT

Washington Authorities Believe Dead Leader Went There From Philadelphia.

## PROMINENT MEN IN PERIL

Attorney General Palmer and Law Enforcement Officials in Other Cities the Intended Victims—Only Two Lives Were Lost.

Washington, June 4.—Severe penalties for anarchistic outrages and propaganda and the display of the red flag were provided in a bill introduced in the senate by Senator Walsh of Montana. Walsh also had read the anarchistic proclamation found in the effects of the "Red" who bombed Attorney General Palmer's house.

Washington, June 4.—Washington police inspectors believed they had identified as an anarchist of Philadelphia the man who was blown to pieces in an effort to kill Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer with a bomb. They also said they were confident the nationwide plot against the lives of government officials and prominent business men in which bombs were exploded in eight cities had been laid in that city.

A blood-stained conductor's identification check, found in front of Mr. Palmer's residence, showed the anarchist arrived at 10:30 p. m. from Philadelphia.

He went direct from the Union station to the Palmer residence, and only a few minutes before the explosion he was seen alighting from a street car a few blocks away by C. S. Briggs of Marion, S. C.

Police Shield Identity.

The police would not reveal the identity of the man, but they felt confident the facts they had gathered in their investigation since midnight would lead quickly to the apprehension of his associates who they believe also were responsible for the May day bomb plot in which many infernal machines addressed to government officials, members of congress and business men were placed in the mails.

The anarchist apparently was of Italian birth or parentage. His scalp, found by the police at daylight, had upon it hair that was dark and curly. Included in the heap of tattered, scorched, blood-stained fragments of clothing and articles belonging to the man was a much-thumbed Italian-American dictionary, indicating its owner knew little English.

By a strange freak of the explosion the man's hat remained intact. On the sweatband was inscribed the name of "De Luca Brothers, Hatters, 919 South Eighth street, Philadelphia."

The police are confident the plans of the anarchists to blow up the house of the attorney general and kill its occupants would not have miscarried had he not in his excitement and in the darkness, stubbed his toe on a low coping six feet from the front door where, it was obvious, he intended to place the powerful infernal machine. The coping tripped the anarchist and he fell, the concussion apparently set off the bomb.

It was at first believed that two men had been killed by the explosion, because parts of two legs were found where they had been blown. Later, however, the police definitely established only one man had been killed.

Senator Swanson Periled.

The neighborhood in which the explosion occurred in one of the most fashionable in Washington. Two doors away lives Senator Claude A. Swanson of Virginia. Directly opposite lives Rear Admiral Theodore F. Jewell. The home of Helmer H. Bryn, Norwegian minister, adjoins that of Admiral Jewell and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt lives a short distance away. Residences in the entire block were damaged by the explosion.

Windows were shattered and the fronts of some of the houses were nicked by pieces of flying concrete. Parts of the anarchist were blown through some of the windows.

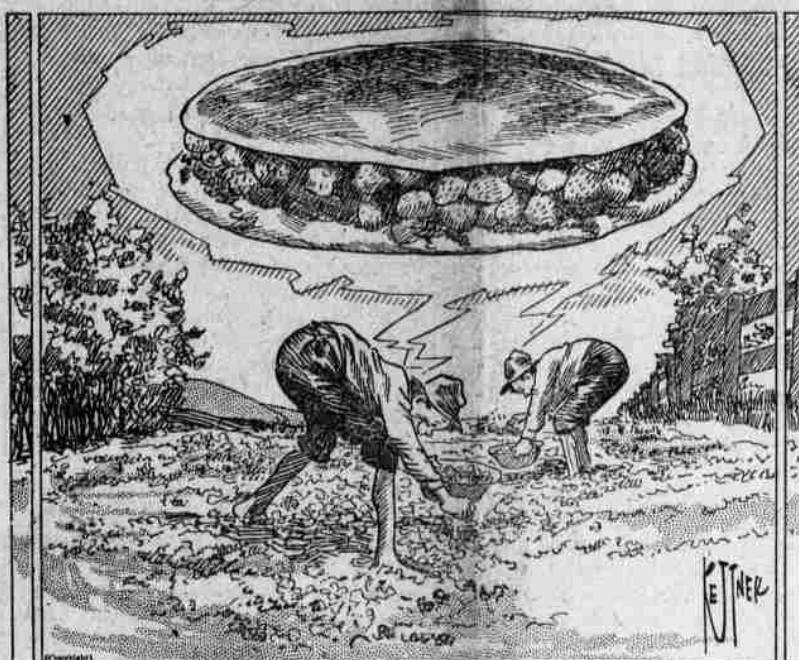
Plot Was Forecast.

Rumors of a widespread anarchist plot to overthrow the government were said to have been called to the attention of members of congress and department of justice officials months ago.

Evidence that the plot was carefully planned was contained in a pamphlet found at the home of Attorney General Palmer giving warning that "a time has come when the social question's solution can be delayed no longer; class war is on and cannot cease but with a complete victory for the international proletariat."

The pamphlet, one of a large num-

## Two Minds With but a Single Thought



ber scattered about after the bomb which had been intended to destroy Mr. Palmer prematurely exploded and blew to bits the author of the crime, was signed "The Anarchistic Fighters," and undoubtedly was intended as a signal to show the reign of terrorism was on.

Failure as to Fatalities.

Although apparently intending to do greater damage, the latest bomb explosion, from a standpoint of loss of life, appeared to have been but little more successful than those of May.

Fatalities resulting, as reported, were confined to the plotter himself at the Palmer home and to New York, where from one to possibly three persons were killed. In that case, as here, the body or bodies were so badly scattered it was impossible to determine just how many corpses were involved.

As in the May day attempts, the bomb plot Monday night was directed, in a majority of cases, against public officials, men who have been active in suppression of organized lawlessness. As there was little difference in the manner of the explosions, with the exception of that in Washington, the police and government agents believe the instruments of destruction were to be timed to explode at about the same hour.

New York, June 4.—The police are searching for two young women who were seen sitting on the steps of the residence of Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., a short time before a bomb wrecked the building, killing William Bochner, a night watchman. The police theory is that the women may either have carried the bomb to the Nott home or shielded the movements of a male anarchist. It was learned definitely that Bochner was the only victim.

Near the Nott home was found a copy of the same anarchist circular found near the home of Attorney General Palmer in Washington. Judge Hayden in Roxbury, Mass., and Max Gold in Paterson, N. J., clearly pointing to a general anarchist conspiracy originating from the same center. Judge Nott, it was recalled, presided some years ago at the trial of two anarchists convicted of placing a bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

## Bombs in 8 Cities Aimed at Officials

Eight cities were the scene of bomb explosions in what is believed a nationwide plot to kill law enforcement officials and others. Those whose lives were attempted are:

Washington.—A. Mitchell Palmer, United States attorney general. In this attack the supposed bomb thrower was killed. A second bomb was aimed at Claude A. Swanson, United States senator from Virginia.

Boston.—Justice Albert F. Hayden of the Roxbury municipal court.

Cleveland.—Mayor Harry G. Davis.

Pittsburgh.—Federal Judge William H. Thompson and W. W. Sibray, chief inspector of the bureau of immigration.

New York.—Judge Charles C. Knott, Jr., of the court of general sessions. One person is known to have been killed. Two others may have been killed. Newtonville, Mass.—Representative Leland W. Powers of the state legislature.

Philadelphia.—Rectory of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory and the home of Louis Jagielaky, a jeweler, eight blocks away. Three persons injured.

Paterson, N. J.—House of Max Gold, a silk manufacturer, wrecked. No one injured.

## RAIL, WIRE BOOSTS UPHELD BY COURT

High Tribunal O. K.'s Raises Ordered by Burleson and Director Hines.

## OTHER DECISIONS RENDERED

Supreme Court Sustains Contempt Judgments Against Newberry's Campaign Managers—North Dakota Decrees Set Aside.

Washington, June 4.—Railroad freight and passenger rate increases made by the railroad administration last June were upheld by the Supreme court.

Increased telephone and telegraph rates put into effect last January 21 by the Federal Communications Commission also were upheld.

North Dakota supreme court decrees enjoining the Northern Pacific railroad and Director General Hines from enforcing an order of the railroad administration increasing rates in that state were reversed.

Set Aside Decrees.

The court also set aside lower court decrees which held that under section 15 of the railroad control act pre-existing intrastate rates remained in effect as lawful police regulations.

The court held that the authority conferred by the resolution and the act were war powers conferred on the president and that the power of the federal government "was supreme and conclusive." The opinion was unanimous.

It was also held in the wire case that under the joint resolution by which the wire system were taken over by the government there was authority for interfering with the intrastate rates.

The court set aside South Dakota supreme court decrees enjoining the Dakota Central and three other telephone companies from increasing intrastate toll rates in compliance with the postmaster general's order.

Federal court decrees, permanently restraining the postmaster general from charging increased telegraph rates in Illinois were dissolved by the court.

Justice Brandeis gave the only dissenting opinion in the wire cases. Massachusetts decrees dismissing the state public service injunction were affirmed and original proceedings brought by Kansas were dismissed.

Newberry Aids Lose.

In contempt proceedings in New York growing out of the Ford-Newberry senatorial election contest in Michigan, the Supreme court sustained contempt judgments against Newberry's campaign managers.

## MORE WESTERN BOYS RETURN

Former National Guardsmen From Texas and Oklahoma Are Landed at New York.

New York, June 4.—The transport Argentina arrived here with 1,185 returning soldiers, composed of a number of casual companies.

More than 3,000 former National Guardsmen from Texas and Oklahoma arrived here on the transport Troy. The principal unit on board was the 141st infantry, 36th division, 63 officers and 2,920 men. Among the minor details were the 36th division's military police company and the 305th and 11th supply trains.

In addition to the southwestern soldiers the transport brought the 305th engineers, 80th division (New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia), 40 officers and 1,513 men.

## LLOYD GEORGE FOR TREATY CHANGES

Would Fix Total Indemnity and Yield to Other Demands of the Germans.

## WILSON CONSULTS EXPERTS

Wants France and Britain to Reach Agreement Between Themselves, but Insists Junkers Receive Deserved Punishment.

Paris, June 4.—President Wilson has conferred with every chief expert of the American staff, obtaining their views on the German counter proposals, as well as on the amendments to the peace treaty proposed by Premier Lloyd George.

Lloyd George, it was learned, proposes to fix the total German indemnity at \$25,000,000,000. (The treaty handed the Germans set no definite limit to German indemnity payments but exacted an initial payment of \$5,000,000 before May 21, 1920).

The British prime minister further favors modifying the French demands in the Saar basin to meet some of the German objections, suggests a plebiscite in Silesia and favors granting the Germans more merchant shipping than the treaty now provides.

Up to France and Britain.

The Italians and Japanese have washed their hands of the matter, declaring that they are not interested in these features of the German reply.

President Wilson has told Lloyd George and Clemenceau that since these questions are most vital to France and Great Britain, they should try to reach an agreement between themselves. While the president is willing to accept amendments agreeable to both Lloyd George and Clemenceau, he is insisting that whatever is decided must not mitigate the deserved punishment of the German Junkers. General Roth and General Smuts are both insisting that Lloyd George ask the elimination of the clause in the German treaty calling for the punishment of persons responsible for the war.

The council of four met in the afternoon in Premier Clemenceau's office, in an endeavor to secure an agreement on the details of the final reply to Germany which, it is expected, will be presented not later than Friday.

Barney Baruch and other American experts have told President Wilson that Lloyd George's proposal to set a definite total of the German indemnity was an excellent idea.

Ready to Make More Demands.

It is understood that if concessions are granted in the Saar district Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau will make further demands for changes in frontiers. It is reported that Clemenceau is opposed to considering any concessions to the Germans unless definitely assured that they will sign the treaty. It is probable that measures already have been taken to feel out leaders both at Versailles and in Berlin and the outcome of the negotiations will depend upon what is learned.

Austrians in a Hurry.

The Austrians are reported to be most anxious to finish their work of treaty making. They probably will send their reply to the treaty to Clemenceau not later than the first of next week, sending replies to the financial and reparations clauses later after these have been completed by the allies.

## WILSON MAY RETURN SOON

Liner George Washington Ready to Sail on Twelve Hours' Notice After June 5.

Brest, June 4.—The liner George Washington, in which the president has three times crossed the Atlantic, has been ordered to be ready to sail on 12 hours' notice at any time after midnight, June 5.

The Mount Vernon, with 6,000 regulars from the sixth division, under command of Maj. Gen. Walter H. Gordon, sailed for New York.

The Siboney and the Orizaba, each carrying 4,000 men of the 81st division, sailed for Newport News.

## POLES DEFEAT THE GERMANS

Latter Cross the Frontier From East Prussia, and Are Beaten, Suffering Heavy Losses.

Paris, June 4.—A German detachment, 1,200 strong, from East Prussia, crossed the Polish frontier and attacked the Polish advance guards, according to a Havas dispatch from Warsaw. Polish re-enforcements were summoned hastily and counter-attacked between Ossowiec and Grajevo. In a short, sharp action the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses.

MRS. FLETCHER DOBYNS



Mrs. Fletcher Dobyns of Chicago, who has been attending the conferences of the Republican women's national executive committee, is chairman of the Illinois Republican women's organization.

## BERLIN AFTER DORDEN

Arrest of President of New Rhine Republic Is Ordered.

German Government Also Protests Against Behavior of French Authorities in That Region.

Berlin, via London, June 4.—The Prussian cabinet has decided not to recognize the new Rhineland republic.

The German government has issued an order for the arrest of Doctor Dorden, the president of the new Rhineland republic, the North German Gazette announces. The government also, the newspaper states, has ordered a search at Paris and at Spa, the headquarters of the armistice commission, against the behavior of the French authorities in the occupied area of the Rhineland.

Amsterdam, June 4.—Placards announcing the establishment of republics in Hesse, the Palatinate and the Rhineland have been posted in Hoechst, said a dispatch from that city. Placards were sent from Wiesbaden, provisional capital of the Rhineland republic, but were unsigned. Later they were torn down by the populace, according to the dispatch.

Doctor Dorden, president of the Rhineland republic, was a former lawyer in Berlin and is declared by his opponents to be weak-minded.

Paris, June 4.—The allied forces of occupation will take no part in the movement for the establishment of a Rhine republic, the Journal says. The allied powers will observe an attitude of watchful waiting.

Coblenz will be the capital of the new Rhine republic proclaimed on Sunday. The new government and national assembly will meet there, but the provisional government will sit at Wiesbaden. Parts of the proclamation have been telegraphed to the Echo de Paris from Metz by Maurice Barres. One significant section follows:

"We declare the autonomous, Rhineland republic to be founded in the bosom of Germany. It is a pacific republic which is composed of the Rhineland province, old Nassau, Rhineland, Hesse and the Palatinate.

"The foundation rests on the following bases:

"1. The frontiers will remain the same, including Birkenfeld.

"2. Changes in frontiers can be made only with the approval of other nations interested, as established by plebiscite.

"3. The provisional government of the Rhineland republic is exercised by the undersigned delegates of the people.

"4. Elections for the Rhineland national assembly will be held without delay, according to the methods of the German national assembly.

"Coblenz is to be the capital of the new government and the national assembly will meet there. The provisional government will sit at Wiesbaden. Local authorities will continue to exercise control for the time being. The provisional government will take the place of the central government and the Prussian, Bavarian and Hessian governments.

"RHINISH HESSIAN-NASSAU COMMITTEE.

"PALATINATE COMMITTEE.

"June 1, 1919."

Another passage shows the movement not to be separatist, but anti-Prussian.

It says:

"Violence, from whatever side, must disappear. The Rhineland people honestly and sincerely wishes peace based on a reconciliation of all peoples."